THE NEW YORK REGIMENTS

LETTER FROM COLONEL ELLSWORTH'S FIRE ZOUAVES.

Washington, May 3, 1861. Their Arrival in Washington—Adventures On The Voy age—The Sixty-minth Regiment Guarding Inc Road—Ar-ress of Six Spies—Their Quarters in Washington, dc., dc. We arrived last evening at eight o'clock, after a very pleasact voyage. After leaving New York nothing hap-sened, with the exception of all hands being called on lock Tuesday afternoon, as two vessels were seen in the distance, and supposed to be secession privateers, but when we came up with them they proved to be merwhen we came up with them they proved to be mermentimen bound for New York. We next spoke the tug
(Tadle Ben. She came slongside and told us the road was
clear to Washington. We then gave them tures times
three and a Zouave, which was returned. We then weat
on our course to Annapolis, where we arrived Wednesday
morning, but did not land until Thursday, about one
o'clock P. M. We took a lunch at Annapolis, then
marched to the railroad station and took the cars for
Washington, where we arrived at eight o'clock last
night all well and in good health, The Sixty-ninth
regiment was stationed all along the road from Annapolis to Washington, to keep the seconsionists from
tearing up the railroad tracks. They have taken
six spies near Annapolis. Some of them have been
tried and it is said two of them will be hanged today. The sixty-ninth regiment marched into Washington last night, and are stopping with us at the House of
Representatives, where we are having a good time.

J. D.

LETTERS FROM THE TWELFTH REGIMENT. OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Headquarters Twentth Regiment, Washington, May 2, 1861. }
The President Going the Rounds of the Barracks—Concert by the Seventh Regiment Band-Wooden Barracks in Course of Erection in Washington-Trade Brisk in the Capital-The New Uniforms, &c., &c.

We were honored day before yesterday by a visit from the President. He drove in his carriage from bar-racks to barracks, until he had shaken hands with and spoken to nearly every man of the Twelfth. The New York regiments are looked upon with great favor here, and are granted many privileges that the others are de-

The Seventh regiment band played from five to seven o'clock last even ng in the grounds of the White House, and an immense crowd flocked thither to listen to the

o'clock last even ng in the grouads of the White House, and an immense crowd flocked thither to listen to the music.

Our Colonel, with great enterprise, has made an arrangement with the War Department to erect wooden barracks for our regiment, in the usual form of a camp. The department have furnished the materials, and a large number of our men have volunteered their services to erect them. The work is going on now, and will probably be completed in three or four days. I will describe them when finished.

The swearing in of the volunteers for three months has been going on for two or three days. Our turn comes in to day. So far we have been in the service of the State of New York, after this ceremony takes place we will be at Uncle Sam's disposal. It is to be hoped that the State will pay the men promptly the fourteen or fifteen days' pay which wil be due them, for many are entirely without money, and need many things which will not be supplied to the n.

The officers yesterday received orders from headquarters to hold themselves in readiness to resist a sudden attack, to stay in their quarters, and to have everything in good order, and where hands could be put upen them at a moment's notice. This may be simply a military precaution, but it is believed that it is indicative that the government is in possession of information which leads it to believe that an aggressive movement against this city will shortly be made by the Southern array.

Retail trade of nearly all kinds in this city has received a great impetus from the advent of so many soldiers. The tradesmen say that prior to that event business was entirely dead.

The Twenth have been expecting their new uniform

The Tweifth have been expecting their new uniform every day for some time. It is another instance of poor nanagement.

New York newspapers are greedily taken by all here.

Hurales have been selling rapidly lately at 25 cents each,
but can now be bought at 10 cents. It is hard to get
them at all.

Washington, May 3, 1861. ; The Regiment Sucorn In-The Form of the Outh-A Recreand Refuses to Jake It, and is Hissed by the Regiment, after teins Disarmed-Military Movements, de.

Yesterday afternoon the Twelfth were sworn, or, in military phrase, mustered into the service of the Unite! States for the term of three months. It was really an impressive scene. Regimental line was formed, and we marched to the Capitol and were inspected by Major McDowell, of the United States Army. We were then formed in a hollow square, two deep. The oath is as

I do solemnly awear that I will true allegiance bear to the United States, and defend the United states against all its enemies and opposers, whomsever; and i will waik and truly obey the orders of the President of the United States and of my superior officers, according to the rules and regulations of the United States army, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

It was read by a magistrate, and repeated, verbatim by the mea, such man's bat in his left hand, and his right raised to heaven. Colonel Butterfield then walked along ranks, and in a loud voice asked if there was man who had neglected or refused to take theseath, at the same time requesting that if there were may such they would step from the ranks. Only one fellow did so, and his arms were taken from him amid the hisses of the regiment. Three rousing cheers were then given for the Union, while the colors, which during the time the cath was being administered were in the centre. me the cath was being administered were in the centre f the square near the magnificate, were returned to the

We then returned to the place where We then returned to the place where we formed regimental like, and were formed again in a hollow square to hear a speech from our Colonel, this time six men deep. He congratulated the regiment that is was formed of man who had not easily lost sight of the motive which brought them to Washington, and said that he was proud of them and would do everything in his power for their comfort. Then each company returned to its quarters, except Company I (the however corps), which was ordered to occupy and guard the unfinished wooden barracks which are in process of erection for and by the Tweith.

LETTER PROM A DRUMMER BOY.

TWHITTE REGIMENT, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861. Implement Weather—Parades and Drills Surpended—The Regiment Mustered into Service—Steking Quarters—A Drummer Boy's Opinion of "Old Abe"-Regimental Movements, Promotions, de., de.

A cold, rainy and uncomfortable day-the first since the Twelfth regiment entered Washington-has temporarily suspended parades and outside drills, and in the interim thus afforded I have coveted a brief space in your columas to communicate with the thousands in New York city who feel a deep interest in the movements of this

a trip from New York to Washington, by land and water, without losing a man, slept in the open air and marched

Having passed through the somewhat arduous ordered of a trip from New York to Washington, by land and water, without losing a man, slept in the open air and marched some twenty miles, fifteen of which were a forced march, through a district of Marvland that should long since have seceided from the abodes of white men, by reason of its sterility and barrenness, this fine body of men have exhibited no little powers of endurance.

Yesterday this regiment was mustered into the service, line being formed in the grounos fronting the Capitol. It was, slicgether, the most imposing military display that I ever winessed. After each officer and privace had answeed to his name on the several muster roles of the companies, the regiment was formed in a square, or eparatory to taking the eath, and with uplified hands—pointing heavenward, as if in obelience to and in unison with the marble arm and pointed finger of Washington's statue, which was a silent and inanimate witness of the scone—the tips of one thousand brave men repeated after the attending magnitrate vows of devotion and fidelity to the Union, and obedience to their superior officers.

One difficulty the regiment found on entering Washington was obtaining suitable quarters for so large a number. As a temporary expedient, the Assembly Buildings, in Louisman avenue, and a church in a neighboring street, were produced. Col. Butterfield, with his usual alacrity and industry, immediately applied to the War Department for the alsoment of a camp ground, offering, if furnished with fumber, to erect suitable barracks for the entire regiment in forty eight hours. This, although it would seem an abnost Heroulean task, when we consider that labor, material and tools were to be furnished, was accomplished, and the regiment now have quarters of which few can boast. For the accompission of the regiment of the regiment and which the regiment of which few can boast. For the accompission of the regiment is the following have come and men, in the time above specific.

The regiment ar

pages, and loaned out through the company. Resid as high as twenty five conts a copy, and was experty pur-chared at that price. Now it is received regularly, and each one finds great satisfaction in perusing its columns and learning the "news from home."

LETTERS FMOM THE FIFTH REGIMENT. ANNAPOLES JUNCTION, May 4, 1361.

The Trip of the Fifth Regiment New York Troops from New

The Trip of the Fifth Regiment New York Troops from New York to Annapolit—the Regiment at Sea—Hail a Pilot, but Fear Prevailed Upon Him—Little Steamers Suspicious of Great Oroft—Fortress Monroe All Right—the Fifth at Annapolit—The Star Spangled Banner in the Accombant—A Cold Night, but the Enthusiasm None the Less, de. On Sunday, April 28, the Fifth regiment, New York State forces, breaking up their camp on the Battery, embarked on two tugboats, and were transferred to the Cunard steamer Kedar, Captain Little—Captain Cavendy, of the United States Navy, having charge of the expedition. The officers commanding the regiment ware

dition. The officers commanding the regiment were Col. Schwarzwaelder, Lieutenant Colonel Burger and Major Von Amsberg. Staff—Adjutant Franck; Captain Engineers, Dodge: Paymaster, Steinway: Quartermaster, Fearing: Surgeon, Haase: Assistant Surgeon, Roosa. The whole number of men is 730, in good health and spirits. Almost every man composing the command was born in Germany, many of whom had seen service in the wars of their fatherland. The rain poured dismaily down as we embarked, but the cheerful song of the troops, rising in glad'chorus, showed how little it affected their spirits. The men were all armed and equipped, without a single exception, and had provisions and ammunition in abundance or board the Kedar. At six o'clock P. M. the final order was received, and we steamed away from loved ones behind. Our boat was intended as a freight boat exclusively, and the ac commodations were not as luxurious as might have been in the Baltic; yet we managed to stow ourselves away. The officers of the Seventy-first were on board, with their chap lain, going on to join their regiment; also, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter—Lyman. The officers were assembled on the quarter deck, a brief address was made by our Colonel, and the Fifth, in response to his words, pledged themselves to stand by him and each other under all

the quarter deck, a brief address was made by our Colonel, and the Fifth, in response to his words, piedged themselves to stand by him and each other under all circumstances. Captain Gerdes was the officer of the day. We were soon on the broad Atlantic; the waves rolled high, and a few became seasek. The morning of the 29th broke upon us bright and beautiful. About three miles astern we saw the steamship Quaker City. The day passed away without incident. In the afternoon, as we neared Hampton Roads, or were in, we hailed a pitot, and requested him to pitot us to Fort Monroe. He responded that he was a Battimore pilot, and that flovernor Letcher would hang him if he piloted a boat into Virginia waters. We then concluded to discense with his services for the time, and soon the walls of Fort Monroe began to faintly show themselves. In the bow we had seen during the afternoon a little steamer, showing the United States colors, but she seemed very anxious to get away from us. A shot was fired to make her heave to, but she made no response, and kept a good distance aheat of us. A boat containty soon of our officers and a crew from the steamer was sent ashore. A rosket was sent up from our stern, and seen the fort sent out a shot of defiance, as it afterwards proved. The harbor was in a state of blockade. All vessels are compelled to pass beneath the guns of the fort, and be examined. Our boat returned in a few hours, with the report that the little steamer had been afraid of us; hence her anxiety to get away. The boat first went to the Cumberland, and was obliged to lary under the levelled muskets of the marines until the commanding officer could be called, and the identity of the crew established; then to the fort, with as officer from the frigate, he meanwhile giving our officers the consoling news that one of the garrison's own troops had been shet by a vigilant sentry; and vigilant they proved to be—so suspicious that our Assistant Quartermaster Cary, the best natured Burger and Captain Gerdes, Captain Cavectdy,

command of the Sixth and Fighin New York, Thirteenth Brooklyn, and the Pennayivanians, was here. May first dawned upon us on board the steamer. All day long we waited for orders to go ashore, but none came; but our drum corps and the songs of our troops begules the hours, and we patiently awaited the command to move. Night came, and our bost—but we must wait—until when? No one knew. The stars shone beautifully, and on the quarter deck, with story and song, and friendly converse, the evening passed away; and in the cabin cards varied the monotony of shipboard life. Men in excellent spirits, very few sick, and those promptly attended to.

On the 2d our colonel went ashore, and about cleven A. M. the Catsine, which had just come from New York, came anongside. The Baltic, with the Zouaves of Colonel Elsworth, came into the harror yesterday afternoon, and we saluted each other with hearty cheers, and dipping our flags. In a short time the first load of troops was landed at the dock to Annandis, and the men reviewed. with the Zonaves of Colonel Elisworth, came into the harbor yesterday alternoon, and we saluted each other with hearty cheers, and dipping our lags. In a short time the first lead of troops was landed at the dock in Annapolis, and the men reviewed, the roll called, and, awaiting the baggage and provisions, we halted on the shore. Negroes and forforn looking white mon came down withoysters, cakes, eggs, &c. to sell, for which they asked awful prices, but which they got. A lager bier shop was discovered near by in Annapolis, and not all the guards could keep our solders from the Feutonic beverage. Annapolis is a people of the sell of the state of men as I ever looked on—are suiten is the extreme—secessionness at heart, depend upon it, though fear new keeps them quiet. Not an American flag ramed in the whole town, not a cheer for our troopt, at a ward of ecouragement for our efforts to uphold the Star Spangled Banner, which one of their own sons has made immorted in song. At about six o'clock P. M. the line of march was made, and we were reviewed in the grounds of the Naval School, and then proceeded to the railread depot. The sidewalks of the town were filled with the population looking on our noble men, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, but the same sullen look on all. Peering through the window pance out into the darkness, on the bayonets flashing and gittering in the dim light, mothers held their cuildren by their sides, and pointed at us as if they forgot we were defenders of their soil, and not invaders. Cheers greeted us once, and a glad smile went over the staff as the single manifestation came forth. At the railroad depot we had four hours of weary waiting; and then, with the advance guard of three companies and the engineer corps, we were to take their places. The heat of the came of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of th

LETTERS FROM THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGI-MENT.

We publish below extracts from a letter that was re-ceived 'yesterday, by a gentleman in this city, from Captalu Meschutt, of Company D, Seventy-first regiment. It goes to show that the men bore up under their fatigue like old veterans, without a murmur or a word of re-

Cor march from annapolis to Washington was a very hard one and well calculated to initiate the boys into hardships they may have to undergo; but they bore it like old tried souliers, without a murmur or a word of

regret and forty miles, and over one of the worst roads I ever saw. The street that was petitioned for to plant produces it, the there is a good with this regiment is its band drum cope. They are both under the charge of making and not pet the the street with the regiment is its band drum cope. They are both under the charge of making income was comented with this regiment is its band drum cope. They are both under the charge of making income was conceived with the regiment is its band drum cope. They are both under the charge of making income was conceived with the regiment is its band drum cope. They are both under the charge of making income making income

THE SOUTHITH PIBOT ADDITION 9 OF THE STATE ADDITION 9 tirely, in my judgment, upon the readiness with which the citizens of the South harmonize as one people, and the alacrity with which they respond to the demands of patriotism.

I do not think it necessary to recapitulate, at this late hour, the long train of abuses to which the people of Tennessee, and our sister States of the South, have been subjected by the anti-republican apriri that has for many years been manifesting itself in that section, and which has at last declared itself our open and avowed enemy. In the message which I addressed to you at your called session in January last, these things were somewhat claborately referred to, as constituting, in my jucqueent, the amplest reason for considering ourselves in imment danger, and as requiring such action on the part of the Legislature as would place the State in an attitude for defence whenever the momentous crist should be forced upon us, and also as presenting to the North the strongest argument for peace, and, if possible, accurring a reconstruction of the Union, thus already dissolved by the most authoritative, formal and matured action of a portion of the slaveholding States. Minor differences upon abstract questions—the ardent-devoton of our people to the preservation of the Union, originating with their great loyalty to the government—and a more hopeful view of the subject than I had been able to taxe, exapled with the supposed peaceful intentions of the authorities at Washington, have resulted in leaving the State poorly prepared for the sad realities which are now upon us.

But unfortunate as this may be, I am, nevertheless, emouraged with the belief that we are, at last, practically, a united people. Whatever differences may have heretofore existed amongst us, growing out of party divisions as to the right of secession as a constitutional remedy against federal usurpa ions, all admit the moral right asserted by our fathers, of each and every people to resist wrong, and to maintain their liberties by whatever means may be necessary; "that gove

ness." standing by this common sentiment, with the bloody and tyramical policy of the Pressential surper fully before us; in the face of his blordes of armed soldery, marching to the work of Southern subjection; the people of the proud Commonweath of Tennessectrue to their honor, true to the Jessons of their fathers, and true to their honor, true to the Jessons of their fathers, and true to their brathers of the South, the subjects of a common oppræsion—have united, almast with one voice, in decidaring their lives, their tortunes and their sacred honor to the maintenance of their rights of the maintenance of their rights, and the rights of the caracter—forced upon us by the renarkanie exigency of the times—we are, in effect, dissolving our connection with the federal Union. As extablines by our fathers, that Union no longer exists. However much we may have cherished it heretofore no intelligent and candid man can deny that it has ceased to be a biessing, and has become a curse, that it is no longer a high and sacred means of protection, but an engine of oppræssion; that it has ceased to be a bond of brotherhood, and has become a lasteful connection between communities at war. It would be did, therefore, to speak of ourselves are unique to the subject respect, that, by reason of the subjection of the highest respect, that, by reason of the subjection of the highest respect, that, by reason of the subjection of the subject, and also from a due regard to those who may hold a different opinio—and farther still, that all the world may be advised of our action, I respectfully suggest that our connection with the federal Union be formally annulled in such manner as shall involve the highest respect, that but our constitution with the subject, and also from a due regard to those who may hold a different opinio—and farther still, that all the world may be advised of our action, I respectfully suggest that our conscions with the federal Union, however, and the subject is a subject to the subject service of the federal Un

immediately. I will not insult your intelligence or ques-tion your patriotism so far as to resort to argument to prove the necessity of this measure, but content myself

prove the necessity of this measure, but content myself by recommending the passage of a law regulating the raising and thorough organization of an efficient volunteer force for immediate service in any emergency which may arise, and a thorough and perfect organization of the militia, so that in case of necessity the whole force of the State can be speedily brought into action.

In my message to your extra seasion in January last I laid before you the report of the Keeper of Public Arms, showing the number, character and condition of the arms of the state, to which I refer you for information on that subject. Since that report was made I have ordered, and received at the arsenal fourteen hundred ritle maskets. If upon this subject further information is desired, it shall be laid before you by the report of the proper officer.

and received at the arsenal fourteen hundred ritle makets. If upon this subject further information is desired, it shall be laid before you by the report of the proper officer.

It requires no argument from me to prove the absolute necessity of an immediate appropriation of a sum sufficient to thoroughly arm and equip such military force as the State may probably need in the prospective difficulties which lie before us. In addition to which I respectifully recommend that you appropriate a sum sufficient to provision and maintain such force as is intended for the field, and an ample contingent military fund, to be subject to the order and disbursement of a military board, under such restrictions as you may see proper to impose. The stablishment of a military board to consist of at least three persons, and invested with power to make all needful rules and regulations for organization and maintenance. I regard as indispensably necessary to a perfect military organization and equipment in the State, and the fact that the Legislature cannot forceae and provide for the various contingent expenses necessarily incidental to a state of war. justifies and makes necessary the contingent military fund referred to.

I trust, gentlemen, that I have not so far mistaken your intelligence and patriotism as to render it necessary that I should invoke you in the name of all that is sacred and dear to us as a people—even the sanctity of our domestic firesides—to forget past differences, and whatever may tend in the least to distract your counsels in the present momentous crisis, in which we have been in volved by the unprovoked and tyramical usurpation of a people who, forgetting the leasons of their fathers, have overthrown the fairest government on earth in the more wantonness of an unnatural sectional prejudice amounting to a gedional hate and a disregard of those great principlest. I justice and equility uoon which the federal Union we based. I trust that to-day there are in Tennessee no whigh, no democrats; but that we will s

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ELLIS OF NOBTH CARO-LINA.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:-

demanded that you should be convened at this unusual period.

demanded that you should be convened at this unusual period.

At the time of your adjournment six of the States had, in the most solemn manner known to our institutions, withdrawn themselves from the federal Union a destablished a confederate government, able and determined to maintain its independence.

Whatever difference of opinion may have existed as to the wisdom of the successive steps taken by those States, it was generally conceded in North Carolina that they could not rightfully be constrained by force to remain in the Union.

[Here follows an argument for the abstract right of secession.]

After a government had been organized, one of the earliest as it was undoubtedly one of the most important and collected ottless develving on Congress, was to travish the President with the powers necessary to enable him to "take care that the laws of shiftfully executed," and to pass such laws as might be necessary to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel strates."

Accordingly we find that as early as 1793 a law was passed for the purpose. It having been found defective i, was superseded by the act of 28th of February, 1795, which, without addition or amendment, has remained the law on the subject down to the present time. Exacted by a Corgress which, to a large extent, was composed of the individuals who had assisted in framing the constitution,

it is the best interpreter of the general language used in that instrument; and from the day of its passage down to the 4th of March of the procest year, no President has ever construct it as giving him power to use military force, except as a power construction found be placed upon that act. When, in 1823, the State of South Carolina forbase the execution of the Tariff law within her limits, the act of 1796 was in force precisely as it is to-day; but President Jackson, knowing that the act only authorized the use of the military force in aid of civil process, and that there would be no courts is South Carolina to issue process, called upon Coupress for additional powers, and that body enacted what has been familiarly known as the "Force Bill." The act was, in my opinion violative of the constitution, but no attempt was ever made to exercise the powers conferred by it, and it expired by its own limitation, in 1836. The political friends of the present administration, well knowing that there was no law on the statute book under which the redect judges, marshals and other civil officers had been expelled, urged Congress at its last session to enact laws conferring on him such suthority. The journals of that body with show that bills for the purpose were pressed with the utmost pertinanity, and also that they were not macted into hars.

He usurped the coveted powers which Congress had refused to confer on him, and while Countissioners from the Confederate States were at the seat of rovormment urging a peaceful settlement of all questions in dispute, and striving to avert from the country the calamities of civil war. While the people were being deliaded by daily protestations from the Fresident of his firm purpose to preserve the peace, and we were in momentary expectation of hearing that Fort Sumter, in Casriceton harbor, hab been evacuated, a secret expedition was fitted out and stealthily despatched to conmence the war, the President, on presence that the act of 1795 conferred on him power to do so, issued a pro

them.

Under the advice of the Council of State I have established at the seat of government a camp of instruction, to which I have ordered such troops as are ready for service and are needed for the protection of the seabsard. The usurper who has already seized the eword without nuthority of law, and was using it against his own country men, could not, with safety to the State, be allowed to establish himself in the stronghoids and fortified places within our limits. I, therefore, in discharge of a plain obligation devolving on me as Governor of the State, and in virtue of the powers vested in me as Governor and Captain forceral and Commander-in-Chief of the militia, jost no time in taking possession, it the name of the State, of the forts, are onals and other property of the festeral government within the State, and they are now held under my orders by acceptate garrisons.

I will in due time lay before you a sixtemant of the property thus taken into possession as soon as reports can be prepared by the proper departments.

Experience having brought to light radical defects in the laws for the organization of the military forces of the State, I myle your early alteration to the subject. It is believed that the legislation of your late session has not materially improved our military system, and I have no hecitation in expressing the opinion that the existing laws are wholly inadequate to the emergency that it upon us. I forbear making suggestions in detail upon this subject, and will content myself merely with remarking that the military regulations of other countries, especially those renowned for achievements in arms, should not be test sight of in the trying necessity by which we are surrounded. The efficiency of this branch of the public service requires, in my opinion, a thorough revision and modification of existing legislation on the subject.

I would respectfully recommend the raising and organization of tea regiments to serve during the war, and that

I would respectfully recommend the raising and organ leation of ten regiments to serve during the war, and that appropriate bounties be offered to all persons thus callst

appropriate bounties be offered to all persons thus enlisting.

Of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated at our late session for arming the State, I have expensed \$55,220 \$55,220 \$55, which amount will be increased by outstanding contracts to the further sum of \$25,000, or thereabouts.

The State being at present provided with arms, I would recommend that the remainder of this appropriation be directed to the preparation of munitions of war and the manufacture of arms that may be bereafter needed. The arsenal at far etteville is in all respects a suitable location for the prosecution of such works.

Our seabourd defences are of the utmost importance, and have engaged a large share of the attention of this department. Specific peans for the construction of new works, and making good our defence in that quarter, will, with more propriety, be laid before the proper committees of your body.

An expensiture has been made for various purposes connected with the defence of the State, the details and amount of which will be communicated to you by the proper efficers. A portion of it has been advanced by private individuals, and a portion remains unpaid. Adequate means should be provided to meet this expenditure, and also to enable the State to carry on the war in defence of its rights and liberties.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the timely and important aid rendered me by the Governors of Virginia and South Carolina, towards placing our fortifications on the sea coast in a defensible condition. I cheerfully reciprocated this favor to the extent of my ability, by sending to the Governer of Virginia a portion of the arms in our possession and which could conveniently be spared.

the sea coast in a defensible condition. I cheerfully reciprocated this favor to the extent of my ability, by sending to the Governor of Virginia a portion of the arms in our possession and which could conveniently be spared. The Northern government is now concentrating a large force in the District of Columbia, ostensibly to protect the seat of government, but such a force cannot be allowed to remain within the limits of Maryland and on the borders of Virginia, without seriously endangering the liberties of the people of those States. If they be conquered and overrun, North Carolina will become the next prey to the invacers. Policy, then, as well as sympathy and feeling of brotherhood, engendered by a common interest, requires us to exert our energies in the defence of Maryland and Virginia. Every battle fought there, will be a battle fought in behalf of North Carolina, and there our troops should be speedily rent.

There can be no doubt that the people of our State are now fully united as to the policy to be nursued with reference to the future Northern government. It is a settled conviction of the public mind, that the time has arrived when we must separate from the people of that section of the country. They have drawn the sword against us, and are now seeking our blood. They have promised to partition our property and the carriage of our people among their mercenary soldiers after our subjugation shall have been enacted. Even those among them who professed to be our friends are now most zealous in this wicked crusade against us. All fraternity of feeling is lost between us and them. There must be a separation at coce and forever.

With the view, therefore, of the secossion of North Carolina from the Northern government and her union with the Confederate States at as early a period as practicable, I would respectfully recommend that a convention of the people be called with full and final powers. The powers of the Convention should be full, because the sovereignty of the people must be frequently resorted t

CHANGE OF VIRGINIA HEADQUARTERS. Brigadier General P. St. George Cocke, Communiter-in-Chief of the Potomac Division of Virginia, has changed his headquarters from Alexandria to Culpepor Court House. No cause is assigned, but it is fair to presume that the General thought there were too many troops in Washington, and that Alexandria was too near the

A SOUTHERN LEGION.

Colonel Wade Hampton, of Columbia, S. C., has been authorized by Jeff. Davis to raise a legion, consisting of 600 riflemen (six companies), 350 cavairy (four troops), and one company flying artillery, to be entered in the provisional army for one year, and to serve wherever ordered. Colonel H. is now in Charleston to arrange the details, and will soon call for companies.

For Additional War News See Eighth Page.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, May 6, 1801.

Steamship DeSoto, Johnston, Havana—Livingston, Grotheron & Co.

Resmuship Parkersburg, Stanmard, Portland.

Stip Young Mechanic, McLean, Loudon—S W Trundy.

Skip Likete Harward, Harward, Bangor—J O Baker & Co.

Berk By Lucretts, Bowers, Cadtz—W Ingaliz.

Sohr T Raymond, May, St Thomas—J B Onger,

Sohr Gibert Beni (Br), Howard, St Johns, D S DeWolf,

Schr F Haymond, May, St Thomas—J B Onger,

Sohr B Headley, Lewen, Philadelphia—T G Ecnion & Sons,

Schr F Luce, Tug. P. Philadelphia—Baster,

Schr B Luce, Taylor, Goden, New Brunswick—Master,

Schr B Corng, Johns, New Brunswick—Master,

Schr B Corng, Johns, New Brunswick—Master,

Schr B Corng, Johns, Rew Brunswick—Master,

Schr A Coroson, Conking, Mortla River—F J Campbell,

Schr A Coroson, Conking, Mortla River—F J Campbell,

Schr Bein, Curliss, Kayport—Mader,

Schr J Corpoley, Molling, Mortland—Metcalf & Duncan,

Schr Ald, Gozzing, Boston—Walsa, Carrer & Chaps,

Schr Corn. — Glone stee A Howas.
Sloop Ida U van Van Pail Erver Master
Sonr i A Hanard, Williams, Milrort estater.
Schr Carroll, Veirer, Bew Saven Vaster.
Schr Parmer, Palmer, stamford M Briggs & Co.
Sloop Mount Bope, dullivan, Taunton Master.
Sloop C Ames, Hethway, Taunton Master.
Sloop Geo Washington, Sertram, Norwich M Briggs & Ca.
Sloop Geo Washington, Sertram, Norwich M Briggs & Ca.
Sloop Ranger, Reque, Repdgepart Master.
Steamer Concord. Norman, Philadelphia.

Steamship Georges Creek, Dealers, Saltimore, 68 hours, with make to WP Williams, 4th inst, passed the steamship Star of the South, bence, and Us steamship marriet Lane, bound up the Chosepeake, and Us steamship marriet Lane, bound up the Chosepeake, and Us steamship marriet Lane, to WP Williams, 5th inst, in Chesepeake Say, passed Williams, 5th inst, in Chesepeake Say, passed Williams, 5th inst, for amagnific Steamship Partersburg, Stantiard, Portland, with make, to HB Cromwell & Co. Ship Caroline Seemith, Consins, Liverpoot, 24 days, with salt, to Seemith & Sons.

Ship Feckworth (Br. of Liverpoot), Train, Liverpoot, 24 days, with coat, to order. Had heavy NW gales on the passage. days, with coal, to order. Hard Statement, Hooper, Liverpool, 65 akip Ann E Hooper (of Baltimore), Hooper, Liverpool, 65 akip Ann E House, to order Varmouth, Mo), Meady, Liverpool,

Ship Lucinda (of Halb), Smith, Havre, 30 days, in balled to master. April 25, 1st 42 15, 1on bi 50, spoke ahip Albert Gallatin, bound F. Ship Fequot of Saco), Davis, Havre, 44 days, in ballast, to master. April 30 in 17, ion 70, spoke sohr Mary Alice, Welsh, from Porto Rico for New York.

Iship Segulator, Sacon, Havre, March 14, in ballast, to W G. Fiversmith. Has been at anchor in the Lower Bay several Ship Regulator, Nason, Havre, March 14, in Ballast, to W of Fiversmith Has been at anchor in the Lower Bay several days for orders. Ship Eien, Strem), Rublman, Bremen, 34 days, in ballast, to Chas Luting.

Ship Paran. Langston, Buscos Ayres, via Nasanzas, 10 days, in ballast, to W W Devorrest & Co.

Bark haral Fark (of Rangoro, Peroleton, Liverpool, April 5, with salt, to R F Buck & Co. April 19, lat 43 40, lon 35 20, passed abip Monterey, from Liverpool for Savannah, 230, ist 35 30, lon 46 20 exchanged signals with ship Bay totte, from Analichicola for Liverpool.

Bark Files (of Sanderiano), Singleton, Sunderland, 49 days, with coal, to order.

Bark Ortwille for Bockland), Orockett, Cardiff, March 14.

Bark Ortwille for Bockland), Orockett, Cardiff, March 14.

Bark Files of suncersam, such that it can to order.
Bark Oraville (of Bockland), Orockett, Cardiff, March 14, sith iron, to order. April 23, lat 33 05 los 62, spoke solar rancis, O'Donneil, bence for Antigua, 8 days out; had especienced a heavy southerty gale in the Guif, but received as

Bark Elling (Prus), Reptel, Dublip, 35 days, in bal'ast, te Pinch & Meincke.

Bark Dunbar (Sr. of Shields), Tate, Waterford, 39 days, in ballast, to T.S. Cu-ney.

Bark Lima & Fritz (Prus), Wagner. Waterford, in baliast, to master.

Bark Henry, Wilson, Rotterdam, March 12, Heivoct, 24th, Lizards, Aprill, with moise, to George Bulkley.

Bark Lamplighter, Thompson, Turks Island, 10 days, with sall, to J M rmith & Co.

Siris Isabella, Higgins, Maranham, Para April II, with glaber, & to, to E i Corning. Has been 6 days off Barnegat. The brig Mary Emily, of Nilaven, sid 4th. April 37, lat 30, 196 05 33, saw the Filza A MacAdam steering S and W. Feb 17, cutward passage, caused a large basic buoy, iron strapped, market No. 3, in tat 37 66 10s 67.

Brig Ella Reed (of Philadolphia), Davis, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar & 2. to master.

Sig J F Ellicott, Wilson, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar & 2. to master.

to master.

Brig Cel Fenniman, Coffie, Cientuegos, April 17, with an gar, to Brett, Son & Co. Bart Jolius Cammert sailed same day for Trinicad. Was obliged to leave port without a pilet; they the pilotas are very shock in performing their duy, a though the government receives the inward and outward pilotas are very shock in performing their duy. Brig Col Fenniman, Colin, Clenfuegos, April 17, with sugar, to Bett, Son & Co. Bark Jolius Cammer saide same day for Trini'ad Was obtiged to leave port without a pilot, they the pilotal are very stack in performing their duty, although the government receives the in ward and outward pilotage of every vessel on her arrival.

Brig Naisd Richardson, Clenfuegos 18 days, with sugar &c. to Tucler & Lightbourne.

Brig Lagrange, htuff, Bagus, 11 days, with sugar &c. to Track & Learbourne.

Brig Sarah Flagg (of Machias), Bumball, Trinidad, April M. with sugar &c. to master.

Brig Sarah Flagg (of Machias), Bumball, Trinidad, April M. with sugar &c. to Tabb.4.

Brig inilwaukee (of Cherryfield), Brown, Zaza, 29 days, with sugar &c. to Tabb.4.

Brig inilwaukee (of Cherryfield), Brown, Zaza, 29 days, with sugar &c. to Tabb.4.

Brig Gen Boyd (of Biddeford), Gilpatrick, Savannah, 8 days with cotton &c. and 25 passengers. Is bound to Boston, put into this port for a narbor.

Ara Umpire, Higgins, lizabethport for Boston.

Schr Fara, Cathoart, Fara, april II, with nuts, to James Bishon &c. april 25, lat 27 lb, 10 nof 10, spoke brig & Benbar, Rockwell, from Sizabethport for Aspluwall, all well.

Schr Bed Wing (of Railmore), Kirwan, Guayanilla, April 20, with sugar, to evder.

Schr Will o' the Wiep Br. Hunt, Mausanilla, April 17, with sugar, to relate the series of the sugar, to master. Sailed in company with brig Lydde Faches. Mirwan, Guayanilla, April 20, with sugar, to reaster. Sailed in company with brig Lydde Faches. Mirwan, Guayanilla, Schr Boch John, Sletson, Charleston, 8 days.

Schr Charles Dennia, Turner, Wilmington, NC, 7 days.

Schr John, Sletson, Charleston, 8 days.

Schr Haiten Islander, Parar, Flizabethport for Boston.

Schr Pabell, Bragg, Blizabethport for Cambridge.

Schr Lohn, Sletson, Charleston, 8 days.

Schr Hohnell Bragg, Blizabethport for Boston.

Schr Pabell, Bragg, Blizabethport for Gombridge.

Schr Hohnell Bragg, Blizabethport for Gombridge.

Schr Hohnell Bragg, Blizabethport for Gombridge.

Schr Hohnell B

Scop Oregon, Rhodes, Frovidence, 30 hours, Sloop Chas Hull, Hull, Providence, 2 days, Stesmer Monterey, Smith, Philadelphia. Steamer S Seymour, Palmer, Philadelphia. Steamship City of Baltimore, arrived last night, reports —
Arrived at Sandy Hook at 9 30, making the passage from nor
to port in 10 days and 9 hours. April 24, passed ships 2 0
Scranton and Retreat, bound in; 26th, 38 miles W of Fastace,
passed steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpoot; 28th, passed
ship Victory, bound E; 5th inst, passed steamships Oity of

Steamship Bienville, Havana.

Steamship Bienville, Havana.

Wind during the day SSE, fresh, with rafn.

Biscellameous.

Ship Black Hawk, bence at han Fractice April 8, was Mays to Cape Horn; had myderate weather off the Cape; experienced a very heavy gale in lat 48 % in the Factic, had very light winds during the whole passage.

Ship Radiany—Divers were employed April 10 to overhast the bottom of the ship Radiant, which grounded on the Angel Foint in leaving San Francisco the day previous; they reported the ship unbarmed and fit for sea. The Radiant was loaded with breadstuffs and bound for Ireland.

Euric Gastroire, Cassidy, from New York, via 81 John, MS, for Prince Edward islend, struck on the "Wolves," a ledge of rocks in the Bay of Fundy, acent April 7, and was obliged to throw overboard part of cargotoget off. Having been caused to leas, she put mito Easiport for repairs.

Ruit H Boody, from Liverped for "ortland, before re-

Runr II H Boopy, from Liverpeal for Portland, before re-ported ashore on the Irish cosest, was towed off 21st ult, and strived at Dublin 22d. About 10st tone salt was thrown over-board. She would be entirely discharged and docked for re-pairs.

ported ashers on the Irish cossi, was iswed off 21st uit, and arrived at Dublin 22d. About 199 tone salt was thrown overbeard. She would be entirely darcharged and doched for repairs.

Brits Mary Haritzon, bence for New Crienas, was abandoned at sen March 17, and the crew were reached and taken to Liverpool.

Battimore, May 4—Brig Pristessimo, from Cuba is ashore on Man of War Shonis, at the entrance of the Patapsco—A steaming and lighters have been sent to her relief. The steamer Raitmore, which arrived to day from Havata, was in collision in the bay with the steamer Quaker City, and is a good deal injured in her stern.

Squan Baach, May 5—Brig Gov Bull, previously reported abore south of Squan Iules, lies on her beam ends, list off shore, and full of water; deck load all lost but 3 hinds measure, and full of water; deck load all lost but 3 hinds measures; had a cargo of 21 bhos sugar, 56 of motsasses. By telegraph to Ellwoon Walter, See Board of Underwriters.

Livempool, April 21—The Morning Star, Campbell, arrived lare to day, from City Point, Virginis, reports the sinking of a vessel at sea, and the loss of all knode on board, probably aumbering about eight persons, whom Captain Campbell was unable to receive although within but a short distance. Extract of the weather he found it impossible. During the state of the weather—"Out the 22d March, at 7 A. R. 2 by 8 from Cape Henry, fell in with a schooner in a sinking condition. Come up with her, and could render her no assistance, as it was blowing a hurricane at the time. Made one uttempt to save the crew and failed. Whilst making a second altempt, the schooner went down, with all hands, within two cable lengths of the ship. Read the schooner in a sinking condition. Come up with her, and could render her no assistance, as it was blowing a hurricane at the time. Made one uttempt to save the crew and failed. Whilst making a second altempt, the schooner went down, with all hands, within two cable lengths of the dishaped. The steament of the proper of the dishape

Hid from Valparatio Detrees March 16 and April 3, barks Marparet Scott, Cleaveland, NB, to cruise; Ospray, Blanton, do do.

Ship Previvian, hence for SFrancisco, March 29, bit 25 K, lon 25 W.

Ship Webfoot, from SFrancisco for Liverpoot, March 13, bit 21 N, ton 118 W.

Bing Jacob Bell, Prisble, from SFrancisco March 9 for Low-den, 12 days out, no date, lat 13 GN, lon 118 39 W.

Ship Albes Vennard, from Liverpoot for Australia, April 3, of Waterturd.

Ship Torrent, Gove, from SFrancisco for Hong Kong, April 8, no lat 8, days out, no date, lat 13 GN, lon 118 39 W.

Ship Jones Vennard, from Norleans for Liverpoot, April 20, no lat 61, lon 14.

Ship Majestic, from Norleans for Havre, no date, lat 38 N, lon 15 W.

Ship Samuel Adams, from Liverpoot for Nyork, April 18, 36 miles W of Turker.

Ship James W att, from Liverpoot for Nyork, April 18, 36 miles W of Turker.

Ship James W att, from Liverpoot for Nyork, April 18, 16 miles W of Turker.

Ship James W att, from Liverpoot for Nyork, April 18, 16 miles W of Turker.

Ship James W att, from Liverpoot for Nyork, April 14, lat 20, lon 33 16.

Ship Aun E Hooper, from Liverpoot for Nyork, April 14, lat 40 45, lon 33 16.

Ship James W att, from Liverpoot for Nyork, April 18, lat 19 18, lat 43 18, lon 22 15.

Bark D Goodfrey, Hall, from Boston for W Ooset Africa, April 24, lat 42, lon 90

By Ennie New Y Seyburn, from SFrancisco for Puget Soued, April 3 lat 30 12, lon 126 13.

Brit Forest City, from Matannas for Portland, April 25, at 25 D, ker 700.